

Further Notes on Species of the Genus *Aloeides* (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) No. 2

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A continuation of the paper (Tite and Dickson, 1976) has been rendered necessary by the good field work of Mr. I. Bampton and Dr. J. Kaplan. Full acknowledgments are made to them, and to Mr. W. H. Henning, his sons Stephen and Graham, and to the late K. M. Pennington. These gentlemen have not only lent specimens from their collections for study, but have most generously allowed the authors to retain the types and such paratypes as they deemed desirable, to be presented to the Hope Department of Entomology, University Museum, Oxford.

Aloeides bamptoni sp. n.

Pl. XVII, Figs. 5-8

Zeritis simplex Trimen, 1893: 136, partim.

As pointed out (Tite and Dickson, 1968: 377-378), Trimen's four syntypes of *Z. simplex* did show considerable differences, but at that time, the lack of other specimens did preclude specific separation; although, it was then deemed necessary to fix the larger narrow bordered insect from Damaraland (Tite and Dickson, 1968, pl. 3, Pls. 45 and 46) as the lectotype. Trimen's specimen labelled Port Nolloth is now seen to be a distinct species, exhibiting a general resemblance to *Z. simplex*, but being of smaller size, and the underside of the hindwing being of a duller more sandy hue. In the following description, comparisons are with that species unless otherwise stated. Mr. Bampton knows the area well, and has taken both this and the next species in numbers; he says that he has never found *bamptoni* at Port Nolloth, and that he considers the name to have been loosely applied to cover the general area, both in this case and in that of the similarly labelled specimens collected by the late Mr. Pennington. The precise locality was probably some miles inland from Port Nolloth and at a higher altitude. In a country where place-names are few and far between, it is inevitable that such inaccuracies will arise, unless exact distances from the nearest named point are included on labels, as Mr. Bampton has done with the material under consideration. The species is named with pleasure in recognition of the fine field work and helpful criticism of Mr. Ivan Bampton.

Length of forewing: ♂ 13-15 mm.; ♀ 14-16 mm.

Upperside ♂. The forewing ground colour is deeper tawny-orange, with only faint indication of the underside spotting showing through. Its blackish margins are wider and darker, being approximately 1 mm. in width at vein 3 and widening to over 3 mm. at the apex. The apical patch is narrow and tapers to about half the length of the costa,

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the lower half of which is covered with pale brownish scales. The hindwing is of the same colour as the forewing. Its dark margin is slightly wider than that of *A. simplex* but is narrower than that of the forewing, being in most examples slightly widened at the apex; in only a few individuals, is this widening definite enough to indicate an apical patch. The fringes are chequered black and greyish-white.

Underside ♂. The forewing is deep orange of a rather brickish tint; its margins are dingy brown, and rather wider. There is a definite black wedge shaped mark below the base of the median vein. All the black spots are small even in proportion to the size of the insect; those in the cell consist of a point of white ringed with black, the discoidal spot being similar but bipupilled. The median series are usually tiny, and in many individuals exhibit a tendency to obsolescence; there are no spots in area 1. Similarly, the submarginal series are small; those in areas 1 to 4 are usually clearly defined, but those in areas 5 to 7 are indistinguishable in the dusky apical area; they are not margined with white as in *simplex*. The marginal dots are present, but very obscure. In colour, the hindwing is dingy fuscous; its pattern of spotting is similar to that of *simplex*, but is so faintly marked as to be scarcely discernible in most examples. The fringes are not obviously chequered.

The female—apart from the usual difference in wing shape—is similar to the male.

Holotype ♂. CAPE PROVINCE: 22 km. NNE of Steinkopf, 29.xi.1974 (*I. Bampton*) (in U.M. Oxford).

Paratypes. CAPE PROVINCE: 22 km. NNE of Steinkopf, 9.xi.1974; (*I. Bampton*) 1 ♀ (Allotype in U.M. Oxford); Port Nolloth (sic), 26.ix.1967 (*K. M. Pennington*) 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Steinkopf, 16.ix.1967 (*K. M. Pennington*) (1 ♂, in U.M. Oxford); 22 km. NNE of Steinkopf, 29.xi.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same data, 4.xii.1974, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 25 mls. N. of Steinkopf, 22.x.1974, 1 ♂; Steinkopf, 22.x.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 1 ♂; Springbok, 21.x.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 27 km. N. of Springbok, 30.xi.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 4 ♀♀; 17 mls. N. of Springbok, 21.x.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 1 ♂; 40 km. N. of Hondekliip Bay, 19.xii.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 2 ♂♂; near Kamaggas, 19.xii.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 1 ♀. (All in Henning Coll.)

Aloeides nollothi sp. n.

Pl. XVII, figs. 9-12

Very similar to the preceding species, this insect differs mainly in possessing a more acute apex to the forewing in the male, and a more definitely defined pattern on the more greyish underside of the hindwing in both sexes. Comparisons are made with *A. bamptoni* in the following description. It is a coastal insect, occurring in low lying sandy areas, whereas *bamptoni* is found in more inland rocky places. The species is named after Captain M. S. Nolloth of the Royal Navy, who surveyed the west coast of southern Africa in H.M.S. Frolic in the year 1853, and from whom Port Nolloth takes its name.

Length of forewing: ♂ 11-15 mm., ♀ 14-16.5 mm.

Upperside ♂. All wings are brighter tawny-orange, exhibiting a strong tendency for the underside pattern to show through. On the forewing, the somewhat wider distal band is more noticeably scalloped along its inner edge; this band grows wider as it approaches the apex where it forms a triangular apical patch, which extends to over half the length of the costa. The hindwing only differs in the greater development of the apical patch. On all wings, the fringes are more obviously chequered black and white.

Underside ♂. On the forewing the colour is deep tawny-orange. All the spots are larger and more prominent; those in the cell and the bipupilled discoidal spot are more heavily ringed with black; those of the median series are well defined, and in some individuals are accompanied by two spots in area 1 which are set well in towards the base; there is often an additional spot set basad again just below the origin of vein 2. The spots of the marginal series are larger than those of *bamptoni*, those in areas 5-7 being more obvious on the lighter ground. The hindwing is grey-fuscous; the dark ringed pale grey-brown spots are more obvious, those of the marginal series often exhibiting a bright yellowish tinge. The marginal dots are barely indicated. The fringes on all wings are chequered fuscous and white.

Apart from the normal difference in wing-shape, the female does not differ from the male.

Holotype ♂. CAPE PROVINCE: McDougall's Bay (near Port Nolloth) 1.xii.1974 (*I. Bampton*) (in U.M. Oxford).

Paratypes. CAPE PROVINCE: McDougall's Bay, 18.xii.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 1 ♀ (in U.M. Oxford); McDougall's Bay, 1-19.xii.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 2 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; Hondeklip Bay, 6-19.xii.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 20 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; 18 km. E. of Hondeklip Bay, 15.xii.1974 (*I. Bampton*) 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; (all in Henning Coll.). Port Nolloth, 26-28.ix.1975 (*Dr. J. Kaplan*) 1 ♂, 8 ♀♀; Hondeklip Bay, 24.ix.1975 (*Dr. J. Kaplan*) 1 ♂, 8 ♀♀; (in Kaplan Coll.). Port Nolloth, 26.ix.1967 (*K. M. Pennington*) 1 ♂ (in U.M. Oxford).

Aloeides kaplani sp. n.

Pl. XVII, figs. 1-4

This species was discovered flying at Vredehoek, on the Swaarweeberg on the farm of Mr. Esterhuyse at Sutherland in the Roggeveld Mountains area at an elevation of 5,100 feet by Dr. J. Kaplan. It is named in recognition of this, and of Dr. Kaplan's many other contributions to the study of South African butterflies. In general appearance and size, it is very similar to *Aloeides pallida grandis* (Tite and Dickson, 1968: 375) in both sexes, and in the description all comparisons are made with that insect.

Length of forewing: ♂ 17-19 mm., ♀ 18.5-22 mm.

Upperside ♂. The general colour is of the same tint of tawny-orange as in *grandis*; the dingy black distal band is approximately 3 mm. in width, extending in uniform width

from the tornus to vein 4, where it merges with the apical patch; its inner edge is straight. On the costa, the apical patch is produced into a black band which extends to the base of the wing, where it is brightened by a light scattering of long yellowish scales. On the hindwing, the apical patch is less quadrangular than that of *grandis*, and is inwardly very diffuse, black scales being scattered for some distance into the tawny-orange portion of the wing, especially on or near the veins. The black discoidal spot usually present in *grandis* is not to be seen in any of the specimens examined.

Underside ♂. The forewing is bright tawny-orange, with a wide yellowish area extending along the hind margin. The costa, apex, and distal margin vary in colour from pale earth-brown to crimson in different individuals; all the spots are small, and those of the median series in areas 1 to 3 tend to obsolescence, or are completely absent; the spot above vein 5 is definitely less far removed towards the base than is the case in *grandis*. The marginal dots are but faintly indicated. The hindwing varies individually from pale earth-brown to dusty crimson; its irregular markings are straw coloured, edged with brown, and are arranged much as in the last named taxon. The marginal dots are not visible.

♀. Like the male, but on the forewing upperside the black distal margin is wider, having a width of approximately 5 mm. at vein 2; its inner edge is scalloped in areas 1, 2 and 3.

Holotype ♂. CAPE PROVINCE: Sutherland, 9.x.1975 (Dr. J. Kaplan) (in U.M. Oxford).

Paratypes. CAPE PROVINCE: data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ (in Kaplan Coll.); as holotype, 21.x.1973, 1 ♀ (in Kaplan Coll.) and 1 ♀ (allotype in U.M. Oxford).

References

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AGRIOPIS MARGINARIA FAB. F. FUSCATA MOSLEY. — On 6th April, 1976 I found a specimen of the melanic f. *fuscata* Mosley of the Dotted Border in my M.V. trap in the garden here. This is the first time I have seen this form in Suffolk, but I found an example in a water butt at R.A.F. Kirkham, Lancashire in 1943. In his note in the *Record* of June 1976, Baron de Worms mentions a record from Surrey and suggests that it would be of interest to hear of other records from other southern counties. — H. E. CHIPPERFIELD, Walberswick, Suffolk.